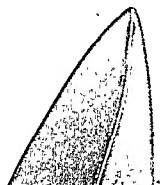
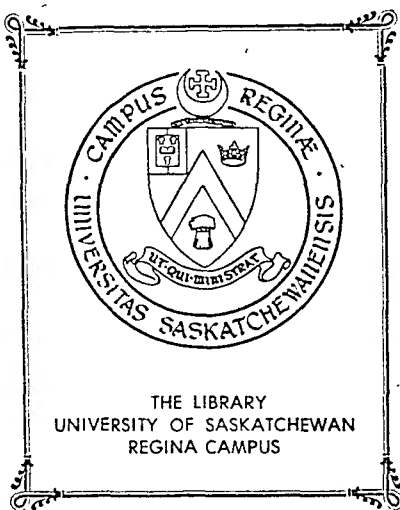


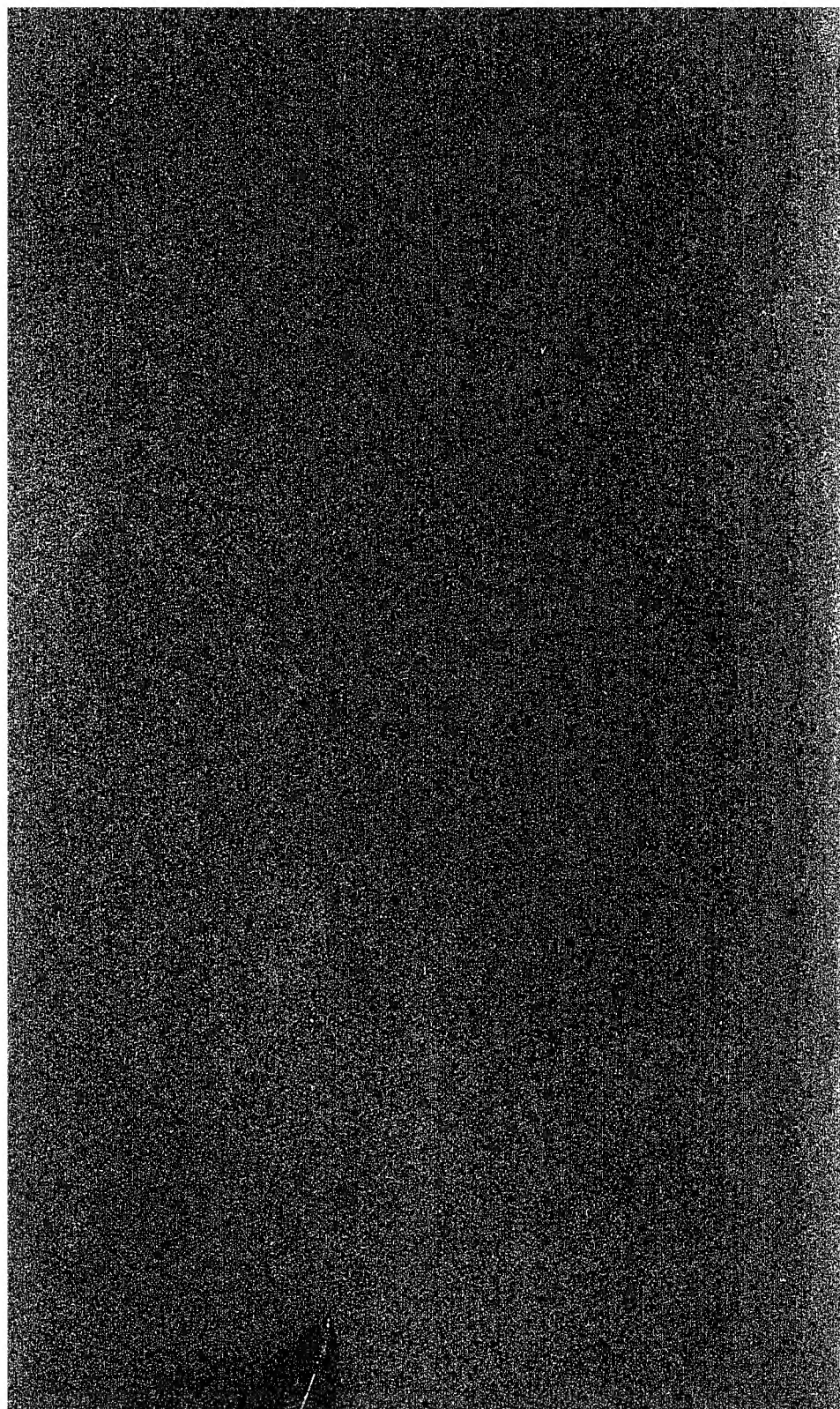
Newark • Los Angeles
Brantford, Ontario
INDUSTRIES
Bno-Dart



U. of S. Ark.

John W. Ford

Chas. W. Ford



"Thither mount with me, and, standing
Where the dun-plumed Eagle floats,
In God's face, who heaved the mound,
Bid farewell to petty thoughts."

—Prof.

“It is most important that men grow up with ideals, for they are among the few permanent possessions which this world knows. If you give a man bread he will hunger again ; if you give him clothes they will wear out, but give him an ideal, and it will permeate and ennoble his whole life. This is a world of change. A man may make plans and circumstances will change them. Circumstances have changed the plans I laid. Ambitions are turned aside by circumstances. Mine have been. But an ideal dominates a man's life, determines his character and fixes for him a place among his fellows ”

—William Jennings Bryan.

BATTLEFORD

... AND ...

THE UNIVERSITY

BATTLEFORD, Saskatchewan,

October 5th, 1908.

To

The President

and Board of Governors

of the University of Saskatchewan,

GENTLEMEN,—

The Municipal Council, School Boards, Board of Trade and Citizens' Committee, of the Town of Battleford, desire to place before you formally and in a permanent way the advantages of Battleford as a location for the Provincial University. We are led to this action partly by the fact that your late visit here was, through unfortunate circumstances, rather shorter than intended and, being somewhat of a flying nature, found us less fully prepared for the honor than we could have wished. We would therefore respectfully ask your attention to the following facts and arguments :

The Problem. We feel it unnecessary to emphasize the obvious fact that wherever this University is placed at this time there, in all human probability, it will remain for the next hundred years and upwards to come. Hundreds, even thousands, of professors, assistants and permanent officials, together with thousands upon thousands of students yet unborn, will, in ages to come, bless or curse the wisdom or the folly, as the case may be, of the action

that is taken now. Long after the incipient conditions and the little local rivalries of to-day have past into oblivion this University will just be coming well into its own. We feel sure that it will be abundantly realized that the real answer in this matter is not to a few aspirants of to-day, but to posterity, and to the future years which will award the final praise or blame, the final record for history, to the pioneers upon whom fell the responsibility of laying the foundations of to-day.

Changing West. It is a logical sequence to consider not at all what it was five or ten years ago and or ten years will probably see even greater five or a hundred years will do the boldest picture. Between five and ten years ago about 2000 only. Saskatoon was a hamlet with a population of 1350, while North Battleford. The population of Battleford has increased in years, while the entire population in the same period. Five years ago Battleford possessed as clear a promise of growth as to-day. It is just three years ago that it was passing through North Battleford on its way to this locality. It is true that in this province have a few places even that such places will be found in instances may have for the future development are only just

It is not out that no disadvantage in time will not surely and on the other hand, Battleford possesses advantages not found elsewhere and never place elsewhere. We do not think that any disadvantage can be urged against the fact that any bias that may be made we think is a defective answer.

It is not that a healthful situation is the first consideration in the location of an institution such as a university. It is only necessary to remember the thousands of young men and women who are coming out to make their permanent homes at the

seat of learning, many of them charged with the weighty duty of educating the young manhood and the young womanhood of this province, as well as the many thousands of students of all ages, classes and conditions, physical and otherwise, drawn from many a source, who will, year after year, during the critical years of life, spend months of heavy study at the chosen location—it is only necessary to remember these facts to elevate the question of the most healthful situation to the pre-eminent and over-shadowing importance that it deserves. We will not elaborate but we believe it will be at once recognized that it is impossible to lay too much stress upon this feature.

In this particular it is our proud boast that Battleford stands absolutely unapproached in this province. There is not to-day in Battleford a single case of typhoid or other malignant disease; a record we believe not easily equalled. The high altitude of 1620 feet, rising to upwards of 1700 feet south of the Battle river, assures a clear, dry, pure and bracing atmosphere, while the sand bed, overlaid with loam and resting upon a clay, which underlies the town, together with the high banks and gentle slopes touching the Saskatchewan River on the north and the Battle River on the south, and their junction at the east, provide a natural drainage unsurpassed. No matter how heavy the rain the streets of Battleford are dry within a very few hours, the natural capacity for absorption and drainage being phenomenal. The water supply of the Saskatchewan River has been proved pure and perfect for drinking purposes by analysis, and the same may be said of the Battle River. Several wells have also been sunk in town from which excellent water is obtained in unfailing quantities at reasonable depths. The southern bank of the Battle River is springy in places, and a short distance in the rear of the Industrial School are never-failing fresh-water springs of excellent quality sufficient to supply the entire town. A slight benefit from Chinook winds is experienced here, spring coming a little earlier and fall lasting a little later than in other parts of the province. The Eagle Hills with their wooded slopes extending for some thirty miles east and west of the town, on the south and west, afford excellent shelter from severe prairie winds and blizzards. For summer outings Eight Mile Lake and Thirteen Mile Lake lying west of the town at the distances indicated are ideal spots, while Jackfish Lake, twenty-five miles north, with wooded shores and splendid beach, is designed for as perfect a summer resort as can be found in the West. In fine, in point of

healthfulness we believe that Battleford is not only unequalled, but absolutely unapproached by any other place in this province.

Beauty. The two considerations just referred to are again in place. First, the many who make their abiding places of residence beside the University. Second, the vastly greater number who will spend from time to time four of the most vital and impressionable years of life under the influence of its surroundings. These are the golden days of youth ; the final stage before taking up the serious labor of life.

In respect to the first class it may be pointed out that upon many of them will fall the duty of cheering, and inspiring, and uplifting, and stimulating to the attainment of the highest ideals, the student body assembled from year to year. Shall they then be placed where every influence of the environment of nature, every breath, every casual glance of the eye is a comfort, an inspiration and a help, both within themselves and within those to whom they seek to appeal, or shall they be placed where the surrounding physical influences are such as to weary, to deaden, to depress and to dishearten? Shall the physical surroundings be an aid and a help to the preceptors and pupils that are to be, or shall they be a drag and a hindrance, compelling the maintenance of higher ideals against the grain, so to speak, and by sheer force of effort and will?

The influence of physical surroundings in the daily life and in the production of character, particularly at these stages when character is being formed, is well recognized. National characteristics are admittedly moulded by physical environment. We think we need not weary you with seeking illustrations, but lest we should seem to lay too much stress upon this feature we would invite your attention to an interesting and cumulative quartette of quotations from current publications which will be found in Appendix "A."

Saskatchewan has enough of prairie. Should not her youth receive their higher education at least where nature has thrown down and mingled woods and streams, hills and valleys; plateau and plain, wooded islands and jutting promontories, upon a truly noble plan? That one spot in the length and breadth of this province is Battleford. No such panorama of beauty and magnificence can be found elsewhere. The long range of the Eagle Hills

to the south, the far-stretching valley of the Saskatchewan on the north, the elevated table-land between, the lovely circling valley of the Battle River with its high wooded banks and the long flat or gorge in which it joins the Saskatchewan, the rolling plains and scattered bluffs away to the north-east and west, and the picturesque towns of Battleford and North Battleford, together with the old administrative buildings of the ancient capital still crowning the hills south of the Battle River, all constitute a picture as far as the vision may extend in every direction that is long remembered by all who visit this town and is a perpetual delight to those who have the fortune to reside here. Any student privileged to spend four years amidst such surroundings who still fails in breadth of view, in clearness and sanity of outlook, or in nobility of aim, is, we fear, beyond the abiding help of any university. Battleford has been well described as the Gem of the Province, and by such description is well marked out as the choice site for its University Town. Particularly is this the case because so much of the area of the province is of unvarying and unrelieved character, and that upon these plains in the years to come it is desired to plant and develop the highest ideals, the noblest character, and the truest and most perfect achievement and fulfilment.

First Essentials. We would now especially emphasize the fact that in the two particulars which we conceive to be of first and paramount importance in the location of a University Battleford stands unrivalled and excels every competitor. It will here be of interest to note that out of 146 educational institutions publishing descriptive advertisements in the current "Review of Reviews," no less than 74 make particular mention in some form or other either of the healthfulness or the beauty of their situation, or of both. In the current "Cosmopolitan" the proportion making similar references is 48 out of 82. As indicating the importance attached to these features by these advertisers, some of the principal statements made will be found listed in Appendix "B."

Accessibility. Geographical location. For the consideration of this point we have taken township 60 as being the fair northern limit of present settlement in this province. On this basis, by referring to diagram "A" it will be seen that while Battleford is but 70 miles from the western side of the province, Prince Albert is just the same distance from the northern limit of present settlement as taken, and Regina is but 98 miles from the

southern limit and the international boundary. As for the distances to the extreme corners of the Province it will be seen that while from Battleford they are 280 and 392 miles respectively, from Regina they are 287 and 346 miles, and from Prince Albert 343 and 346 miles. It will therefore be seen that so far as geographical location is concerned Battleford stands substantially in as favourable a position with reference to the settled area of this province as either Prince Albert or Regina. Moose Jaw, Indian Head, and Qu'Appelle, are substantially on the same plans as Regina. The tabulation is here given :—

| | Miles to Nearest Boundary | Miles to Extreme Limits of Present Settlement. |
|-----------------|------------------------------|---|
| Battleford - | 70 | 280 - 392 |
| Prince Albert - | 70 | 343 - 346 |
| Regina - | 98 | 287 - 346 |

It is to be remembered, however, that the actual boundary of the province lies some 350 miles north of township 60. In this connection it must not be put down that this is a barren and unprofitable country that will not have a future population, and it must be remembered that the time has even now arrived when a large centre in the vicinity of Fort Churchill is in sight, carrying with it attendant development throughout all that section. We would further mention the recent mineral discoveries at Lac La Ronge, some 200 miles north of Prince Albert, and would point out that if these result as favourably as is expected it is inevitable that a large mining centre will spring up in that vicinity, carrying with it also the attendant development, agricultural and lumbering as well as mining, to say nothing of the fisheries, of that section of the province. Mr. W. J. McLean, an old timer in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, just returned from a northern trip, and interviewed by the Manitoba Free Press, speaks in the issue of the 15th September, 1908, as follows :—

“Farming is extending and now to a distance of seventy or eighty miles north of Prince Albert settlement has advanced and farms are rapidly springing up. The country there is mostly prairie and light timber and will be good farming land. At Montreal Lake and Sturgeon Lake the district is a particularly fine farming country and will be one of the favored districts in a few years to come.”

The location of Battleford is such as to bring it readily into touch with both North and South.

We would also point out that absolute centrality is not essential. If it were Warman might make strong claims. During last session 136 students from Western Ontario passed Toronto and enrolled at Queen's University, Kingston, while many Ontario students enrol annually at McGill, Montreal. Students even from Saskatchewan are drawn to these eastern colleges. At the present time Queen's University has a card in the Regina Leader, as have also two Toronto Ladies' Colleges. Alberta University also has been advertising in The Leader. A few miles more or less is not material in the matter of attendance at a university. It is not like the daily distribution of freight. Travel is a part of education and it may well be doubted if the education of Saskatchewan youth is complete until Battleford, the gem of the province and the historic capital of pioneer days, has been visited. Let youth travel, and any few extra miles necessary to reach Battleford from any point, as against any other possible location, will be more than well repaid.

Transportation. The main line of the Canadian Northern transcontinental railway connecting Winnipeg with Edmonton passes through North Battleford. It connects with Battleford by a short spur upon which we have a daily service, which will shortly be improved so as to place us substantially upon the main highway. A traffic bridge is now almost completed across the Saskatchewan which will bring us by road within three and a half miles of the station at North Battleford. Thirty-five miles south the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Pacific Railway transcontinental lines are now constructed and in operation. There is at present connection by a good stage line. Assurance has been given that the first Grand Trunk Pacific branch line to be constructed will be a branch to Battleford, for which a charter is already held. This connection, together with the other branch lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific to be constructed, brings us at once into splendid relation with the whole south-east portion of the province, as well as with the southern portion of Alberta.

There is every indication that this branch line will not stop at Battleford but will be extended toward the north and east. In recent negotiations with this town the railway authorities submitted a plan showing the right-of-way required through the town. This right-of-way as submitted is shown on Diagram "C", and penetrates in a north-westerly direction to the centre of the town and

then curving sharply runs directly to the extreme eastern limit of the townsite which lies somewhat below the hill at that side of the town. This we think is a clear indication of the intention to extend this branch in this direction as well as a positive assurance of the actual and early construction of the branch to this town. A copy of the letter of Mr. F. W. Morse accompanying the plan referred to will be found in Appendix "C", together with the subsequent assurance received through Mr. G. E. McCraney, M.P. ; also another letter from Mr. Morse, of late date.

The Canadian Northern Railway are now engaged on the construction of a branch from North Battleford to Prince Albert. This branch has been subsidized and will shortly be completed. At Prince Albert it will connect with the Erwood line. The same company also hold charter for a branch from North Battleford to Athabasca Landing, and from Battleford to Calgary, as well as for a branch 100 miles due west from Battleford. Mr. D. D. Mann has given assurance that the line to Athabasca Landing and also that to Calgary will be commenced next summer. A copy of Mr. Mann's letter will be found in Appendix "D". At least three other private companies hold charters for roads running from Calgary and the Calgary and Edmonton railroad to Battleford, and on to Prince Albert and Yorkton.

Attention is now directed to diagram "B" from which will be seen at a glance the excellent railway facilities afforded Battleford by the existing lines and those of which the early construction is now assured. Particular attention is drawn to the direct connection which, in addition to the present line to Edmonton, will be made with the heart of Northern Alberta, as well as with the centre of Southern Alberta, and also with the country North and East looking toward the Hudson's Bay. It has been stated that there is an area of fertile land suitable for settlement north of Edmonton equal to the arable belt now being settled between Winnipeg and Edmonton, and some authorities are of the opinion that the valley of the Peace River will yet have a population as large as that of the present three prairie provinces. (See September Canada West, page 1070). However this may be there is assurance of such a country and such a coming population there that the importance of the direct connection which Battleford will enjoy with the heart of that country may well be emphasized. As is well known the Athabasca River is the present great highway through all that

country, and the railroad to be built to Athabasca Landing will therefore tap it at the gateway. The Saskatchewan River, too, will yet be a highway of transportation.

It is also to be noted that the opening of the Hudson's Bay, which is now assured, will markedly change the map of this province. Whereas present trunk lines run from South-East to North-West, already there can be distinctly observed the advance of coming trunk lines from South-West to North-East. New roads will run from Calgary and the South to Fort Churchill and Hudson's Bay. The Manitoba Free Press in an editorial of the 16th September last on the Hudson's Bay Road says:—

"When we turn to the land distances, the commercial advantage of the route is seen to be enormous. The following table of miles, which is based on existing railways to the Pas, is very unfair, because, when the road to the Bay is in operation, more direct lines to meet it will be built from all points in the West; but, just as it stands, note the great advantage which the northern route will have;"

After giving figures from Medicine Hat, Calgary, Edmonton and other places, the article proceeds:—

"These distances to the Bay from Western points will be cut down in many cases by hundreds of miles by the building of more direct roads. . . . The further west, the greater the advantage of the northern route. This is one of the strongest reasons why the new channel to the world's markets should be opened up at the earliest possible moment."

The favorable position occupied by Battleford, both in connection with the existing trunk lines and the new ones of the future will be seen at a glance from what has been said, as well as by reference to diagram "B" already referred to. We think it safe to say in view of all the foregoing facts that it can only be a matter of a very short time until the Canadian Pacific Railway makes a connection with this town, and we have been informed, indeed, that the matter is under advisement. Their freight agents some time ago canvassed this town and surveys paralleling the Saskatchewan River on the south have already been made.

In point of accessibility then, both in respect of geographical location and of railway facilities, we think the facts and diagram submitted speak sufficiently for themselves.

Social. We take the view that a large commercial and social centre, with its various sources of temptation, dissipation and dis-

traction, is not the best location for a university, and that it does not prove the most conducive to study and to the most satisfactory and healthy college life and development. We believe that the vast majority of such institutions are not so located, and that the experience has been that a location in or adjacent to a quiet country town or village is much better adapted to university needs and, upon all grounds, infinitely preferable. We are pleased therefore to be able to present Battleford to you as a quiet market town of medium size. At the same time we would point out that our growth is, and will be, ample to assure all such real advantages as may be claimed for larger centres. In this respect the proximity of North Battleford is of material assistance, enabling the two towns to unite their strength in various projects, and in the matter of musical, dramatic and lecture attractions, thus securing many advantages that would not ordinarily be enjoyed by a town of this size. For instance, during the last two years we have been favoured with such attractions as Harold Nelson, presenting "Riche-lieu"; J. Palmer Collins in the "Bonnie Brier Bush"; the Kilties' Band (North Battleford); and excellent presentations of "Pinafore" and "The Egyptian" from Bulwer Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii."

What ultimate size Battleford may attain to can hardly be foreseen. On the Battle River, seven miles from town, are natural advantages for power development which, with the evident coming railway development, may yet open a new future here. Whatever the result, in this respect, however, a university site chosen, say, south of the Battle River, would be so situated as to combine all the advantages of a quiet and isolated location, together with easy access to any advantages which may be contended as belonging to larger centres.

In the field of sport and exercise, while the Saskatchewan River is rather rapid for some forms of boating, it can be used for others, and in particular is sometimes used by motor launches and sail-boats. The Battle River, however, is an ideal stream for canoeing and small rowboats, as well as for bathing and all manner of aquatic sports. In winter this river is also much used every season, and owing to the valley in which it lies and the high sheltering, circling banks, is splendidly adapted for out-of-door rinks, snow-shoeing and tobogganing. We believe that this one feature, with its facilities for exercise and relaxation, can scarcely be over-

valued, and that in itself it should be sufficient to turn the scale, other things being reasonably equal.

Battleford owns its own electric-lighting plant and has authorized the issue of debentures for water-works and sewerage, but these debentures have not yet been sold. The Bell telephone is established, connecting with North Battleford and also with the buildings south of the Battle River. The town also owns some 3,300 lots of 66 feet frontage, proceeds from the sale of which will be devoted to the advancement and improvement of the town. All streets are 99 feet wide, with cross avenues 66 feet wide. The slopes of the Battle and Saskatchewan Rivers afford splendid sites for private residences. The judicial centre of the district is established here, and the Provincial Government have just completed a fireproof Land Titles building, while a handsome brick Court House is rapidly approaching completion. The Dominion Government have secured a site for a new modern building for a Post Office and Lands Office, the construction of which will be commenced shortly, and the Bank of British North America have also secured a site and signify their intention of erecting a similar class of building without delay. Our hotels for travellers will rank with the best in the province.

The churches established are the Roman Catholic, the Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Methodist. There are two excellent public schools, Protestant and Catholic, as well as a convent school conducted by the Sisters of the Assumption and the Government Indian School under Anglican control. Besides the Bank of British North America there is a branch of the Bank of Hamilton, while the Imperial Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce have branches in North Battleford. There is also established an excellent private hospital and the medical and other professions are well and most efficiently represented both in Battleford and North Battleford. The Canadian Northern Railway and the Dominion Government line serve us with telegraphic facilities.

The social atmosphere of Battleford is one of quiet, unostentatious hospitality and of broad-minded tolerance and is characterized in marked degree by a kindly, refined and intelligent goodwill. It can be confidently recommended amongst western towns, and to cultured people, as a delightful and satisfying place of residence.

Tradition. We need not remind you that Battleford is not a new town. It is in no respect a crude, raw or unseasoned product. It possesses an ancient, an honorable and an historic past. Its beginning dates back to 1875, when the first settlement was made south of the Battle River. This town was burned by the Indians in the Rebellion of 1885, after which the present site became the established town. From 1876 to 1882 Battleford was the first and widely-known capital of the North-West Territories. In the events of 1885, referred to, it was a chief centre of struggle and danger and national interest. Its plucky and successful fight for existence and for railway recognition has made it noted in later days. There is still published here the Saskatchewan Herald, the first newspaper established in the North-West Territories. It was first issued in 1878 and is still published by the family of the founder, the late P. G. Laurie. Tenacity such as this is not without its value, and we contend that there is already gathered around Battleford those sentiments, ideals and traditions, which are a necessity in the development of any nation and of any worthy institution. If a university exists for any one purpose more than another, we take it that it exists for the fostering of high ideals. We submit that Battleford, its circumstances and its surroundings, past and present, furnishes a soil already equipped with, and peculiarly favourable to the development of those ideals and traditions, that loyalty, enthusiastic sentiment and esprit de corps, which are essential and of great import to the rise and progress of any large educational institution. Elsewhere will be found the words of the Honorable James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, and of William Jennings Bryan, Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States, as to the value of ideals and traditions. These men are not dreamers, but are foremost public men of practical affairs, and their words in this connection are worthy of consideration.

We venture the assertion that if Battleford is selected as the location of the Provincial University the choice will at once meet with general and wide-spread popularity and approval. Battleford is a name to conjure with; and will appeal, we confidently believe, to the public mind, far and near, as an eminently fitting choice.

Competition. While the primary object of this University is, no doubt, to serve the Province of Saskatchewan, we believe

that it will cherish the hope from the beginning of becoming one of the leading national universities of Canada, and in particular that it will aim to be at the forefront, if not indeed the greatest seat of learning, in all this Western country. With this idea in mind we would again refer to diagram "B" and would emphasize the splendid strategic position occupied by Battleford for competition for support from the neighbouring Province of Alberta, from the Northern country now opening up, and from the entire West as a whole. In early days Battleford was selected as the first capital of the West because of its unmatched site and because of its central relation to the entire Western Territories. This advantage is as real and as significant to-day as it was then, and vastly more so. The western boundary of this province to which Battleford is nearest is, in a very particular degree in this connection, nothing but an imaginary line. Looking at the University from the larger standpoint, looking at its larger scope, looking at the larger institution which we hope will be, we think that this feature of the situation of Battleford may well be considered of the highest importance, and alone sufficient to determine the location amongst closely competing claims.

Agriculture. It is now suggested that the Provincial Agricultural College be located with the University. If this suggestion is adopted there is added a reason in favour of location at Battleford. There are already established Experimental Farms at Indian Head and Rosthern, which are prairie districts. Geographically and topographically therefore Battleford is well situated for the establishment of a third institution of this character. Apart from this Battleford is noted as the centre of one of the finest farming sections of the province and the district has been for years highly successful both with grain crops and stock. In particular, it is a district especially adapted for mixed farming and, as agricultural and scientific experts agree in urging the increase of mixed farming methods throughout the West, we think no better location for the agricultural work could be chosen than this district, nor, indeed, any other as good. The soil, water, wood and shelter are all of the very best and large areas of suitable land for the purposes of both institutions can be obtained close to this town much more readily and cheaply we believe than adjacent to larger centres in more thickly settled portions of the province. Here also large support would undoubtedly be received from students from Alberta.

Equity. Regarding the University for the moment as a centralizing public institution, established by the Government and supported by the people, we would advance the claims of the northern portion of the province to its fair share of such institutions. The Valley of the Saskatchewan will soon be as thickly settled as the country tributary to the Qu'Appelle and the Assiniboine. It is not fair that all the people of the North shall be forever compelled to journey to the South no matter what class of business requires their attendance at its principal centre. Nor would such a result be desirable, we think, in the development of a province and a people. Centres of influence should be fairly distributed. The South is already the centre of government. The North advances its claim to the centre of education.

It is not contended that this argument should be pressed to the extent of placing the University upon an unsuitable site. The first claim is the claim of the University to the location that will most benefit it and the thousands whom it will train and influence in the years to come. But if the northern country offers the most suitable environment for a great educational centre, as we believe it does, then the equities which are here urged may well and properly be considered, and be held to apply, and to apply with redoubled force.

Sites. Diagram "C" presents a few of the leading physical features of Battleford and vicinity. Upon this diagram has been marked four suggested university sites. Still others are available. All are commanding in outlook and favourable in situation. In view of the recent visit of your Board, with which we were favoured, descriptive details may be omitted. Site No. 1 consists of part of surveyed townsite and parts of Secs. 17 and 18-43-16, West 3rd Meridian, contains 640 acres and is the property of the Dominion Government. A small portion is at present occupied by the Indian Industrial School, but we entertain no doubt that the entire property could readily be secured for university purposes upon extremely favourable terms. Adjoining this property on the east is N.E. 17-43-16, West 3rd Meridian, containing 134 acres, owned by Thomas Dewan, Battleford; and on the west is W. ½ 18-43-16, West 3rd Meridian, containing 320 acres, owned by C. J. Johnson and Robert Risdale, Battleford. These properties can be secured for the purpose in question upon terms reasonably proportioned to such terms as the Dominion Government may require

for the parcel first mentioned. The Canadian Pacific Railway own the remainder of Sec. 17 and Sec. 7 on the south, while the Hudson's Bay Company own Sec. 8 adjoining. At sites Nos. 2, 3 and 4 similar areas can be readily obtained at similar terms in fair and reasonable proportion. We will guarantee that 1,000 acres of suitable land can be readily obtained at any point that may be selected adjacent to Battleford, at a price not to exceed a limit, say, of \$25.00 per acre. We believe much better terms than that can be made.

Conclusion. We ask nothing for Battleford. We have endeavoured to present our case solely from the standpoint of the University. We have ventured to approach you, and to press this case as fully as possible upon your attention, purely because we believe we possess the ideal situation for this great institution of the future, which you now stand charged with the honour and the responsibility of assigning to its home for all time to come. Particularly since we have had the pleasure and the privilege of meeting with and hearing the members of your Board we are convinced that nothing but the merits of the case will enter into your final judgment. We firmly believe those merits are with Battleford. We have but too feebly set them forth. If, however, your final selection should be otherwise, we are convinced that it will be for reasons, not now apparent to us, which will be found all-sufficient and fully satisfying. In the meantime we may be pardoned if we firmly maintain our confident belief that upon the whole, on the merits, Battleford stands supreme.

For convenience and ease of reference we crave the privilege of placing a printed copy of this statement at the earliest possible moment in the hands of each member of your Board.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

[Signed]

For the Town of Battleford.

B. PRINCE,
Mayor.

J. A. MASON,
Sec.-Treas.

For Protestant Public School No. 71.

GEORGE DONOVAN,
Chairman.

E. F. T. BROKOVSKI,
Secretary.

For Catholic Public School No. 11.

A. J. McCORMACK,
Chairman.

L. P. O. NOEL,
Secretary.

For the Battleford Board of Trade.

B. PRINCE,
President.

E. H. WHITE,
Secretary.

For the Citizens' Committee.

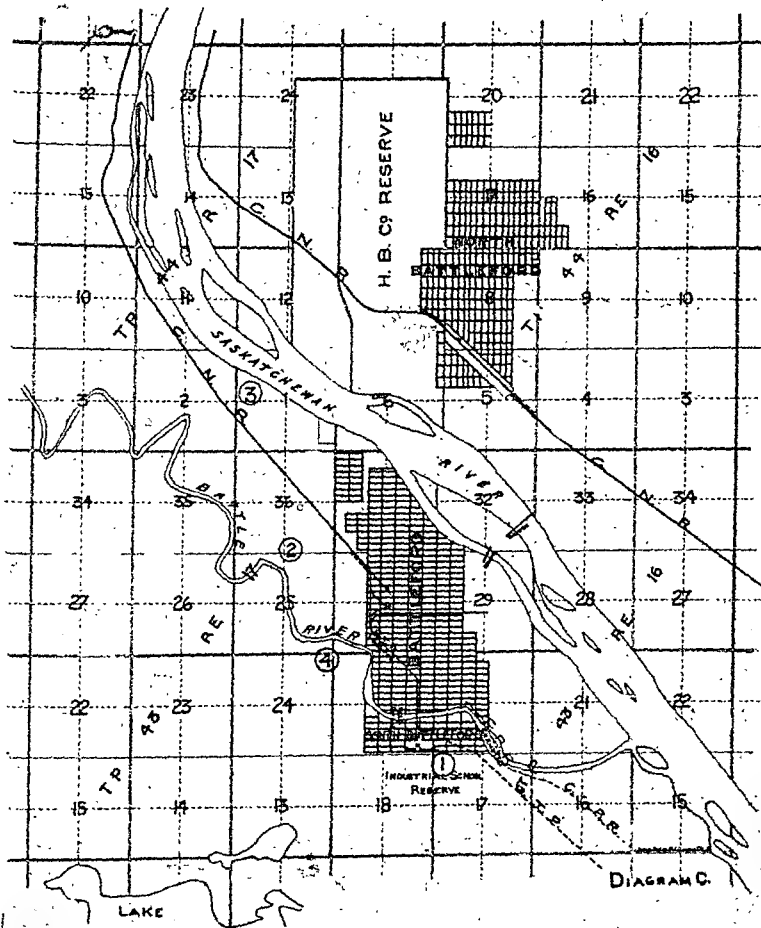
A. J. McCORMACK,
Chairman.

R. R. EARLE,
Secretary.

From the Saskatchewan Herald of September 30th, 1908:—

“A. J. MacPherson, Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department, stopped over on Tuesday on his way to Paynton, to inspect the bridge. On his return he will test the bridge over the north channel, after which it will be thrown open for traffic.”

“Marugg Bros. have just threshed a bumper crop of 2000 bushels of oats off their farm on the Battle River. The oats are of good quality and averaged 82 bushels to the acre.”



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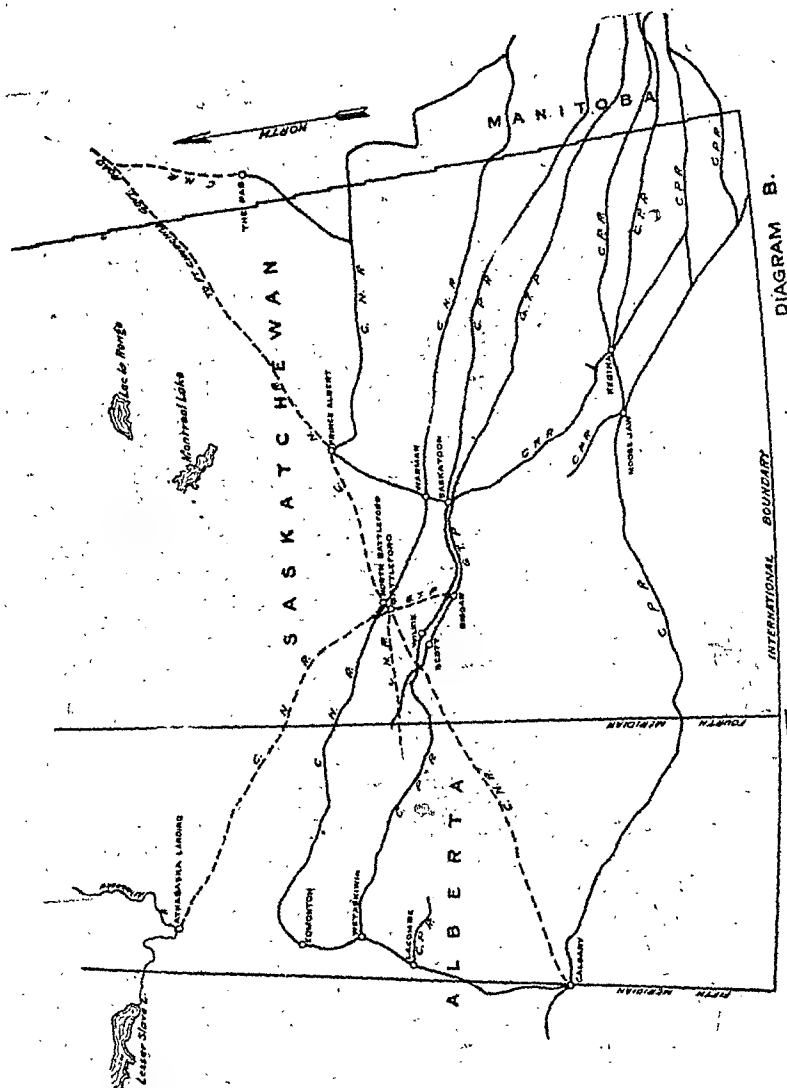
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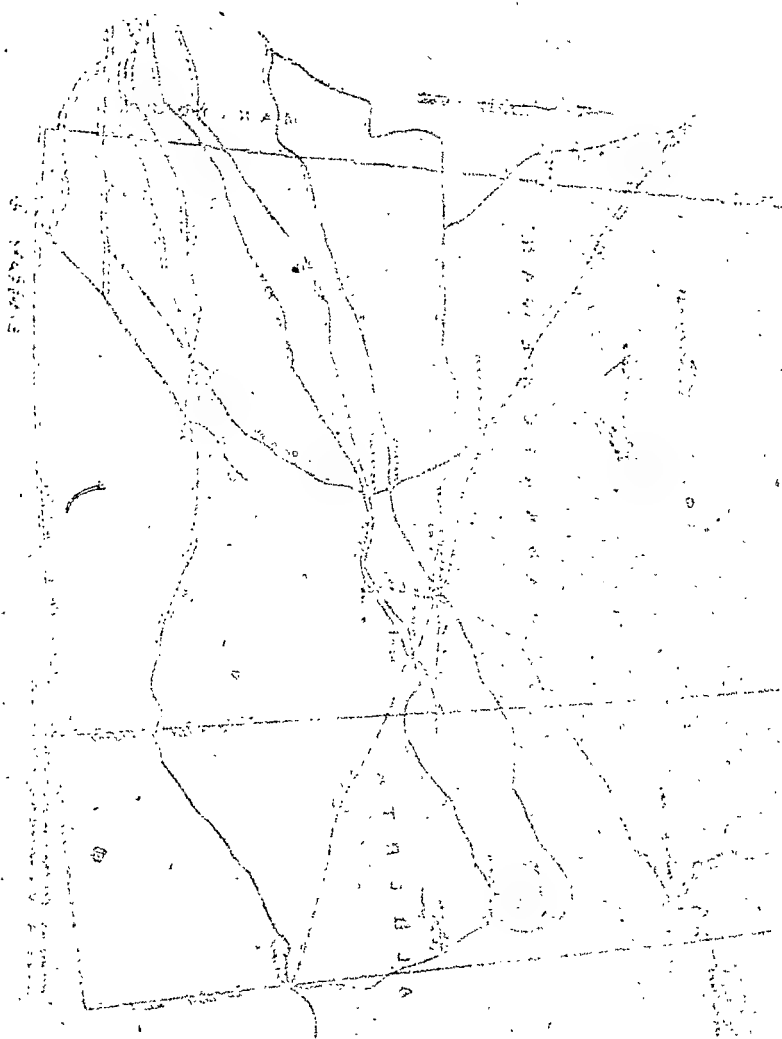
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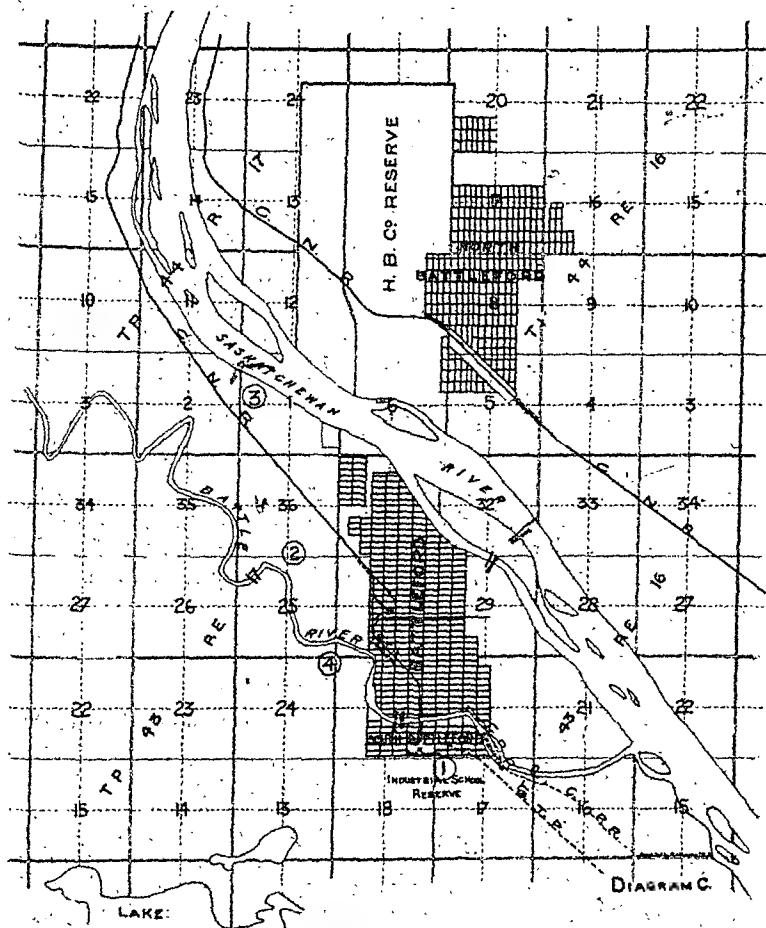
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RAILWAYS NOW CONSTRUCTED -
RAILWAYS PROPOSED, CHARTERED
RAILWAYS







APPENDIX "A"

Uplift of Nature.

(From September Canada West.)

"The service of the valleys
Charms me no longer. Since on the peak I stood,
All that I am has longed to rise, and rise,
Cleaving the mists, until it touched the skies!"

Gerhart Hauptman, in
The Horizon of Our Possibilities.

Beauty Essential.

(From September Canada West, page 1044.)

"In the natural environment of man there is a factor which has for ages been silently operating to make man what we find him—the presence of beauty. The world is a world of beauty, of soft majestic outlines, of harmonious splendour, peaceful and glorious to look upon. Through a thousand generations its waters, its mountains, its forests, its plains, nor less its individual trees and grasses and flowers have brought to man a perpetual environment of beauty. To this he has become adapted. Take away the physical beauty of the world and man's better nature, his human nature, his esthetic nature, starves and dies; all the light of joy and affection disappear, and man sinks to the level of the breathing mammal; and the purpose of the world is vain."

Quoted by Emerson Hough
Apparently from Prof. Thos. H. MacBride.

Problem of the Plains.

(From Manitoba Free Press, Sept. 12, 1908.)

"The Life of the West."

A walk out on the prairie—the real, flat, far-stretching prairie, in all its immensity and sameness—stirs one with unusual thoughts if he has not yet grown accustomed to that kind of thing. It is the prairie that gives the visitor to Canada perhaps his first grasp of the great scale of proportions on which the Dominion is built. The limitlessness of it seizes on him and his vision widens. Even the resident does not altogether lose his first impressions if he is at all of a thoughtful turn. Nature in the flat is big and noble, be it never so different from the Nature that expresses itself in mountains and valleys. But after one has looked upon this prairie greatness this suggests itself: What of the effect upon its people? What type of life is going to result from prairie settlement? What kind of character is making here in the Flat places? For

inevitably it will have an effect upon the life of the people different from that of the mountains or the mixed country of the east. It is too early yet in the history of the west to answer. The process is under way and only indications are in evidence. What the characteristic element in the life of such places as Calgary, Lethbridge, Moose Jaw, Regina, will be as the process goes on remains for the next twenty years to reveal; but as surely as environment acts consciously or unconsciously, upon human character, there will be some measure of prairie influence going into the make-up of the western life of the future. To ensure that that influence shall be good and helpful three agencies must be made use of with increasing diligence; the home, the church and the school. The three are inseparable and vital as they are everywhere they are, perhaps more than we now realize, particularly so in the western prairie country.

"When I went east this summer," said a western business man recently, "I had the laugh on my eastern friends. Three years ago, on my last visit, they spoke of the west indulgently and with condescension, implying that the west without the east would be badly off. This time they asked about the west with very evident concern, implying that the west meant more now to the east itself than it did then. There was no indulgence about it this time. They have learned a little more clearly that each needs the other."

—Edmonton West Land.

National Significance.

(From Manitoba Free Press, Aug. 13, 1908.)

The New Canada.

(From the Toronto Star.)

"The next general election for Canada will probably be the last that will be based on the census of 1901. That census is now clean out of date, representing a condition that has passed into history, when immigrants could not be coaxed to Canada. In 1900-1 the immigration was 49,000. In 1904-5 it was 189,000. Between 1902 and 1907 the aggregate was three-quarters of a million, and it is safe guessing that by the next census the population of Canada, west of Ontario, will be a million more than it was in 1901. At present that part of Canada is represented by twenty-eight members. In the parliament that is elected upon the census of 1911 there will probably be sixty or more western members, a representation about equal to that of the pivotal Province of Quebec.

"Inevitably the point of view of that parliament will be different from that of the present parliament and the next. It will represent the new Canada, instead of the old. It will be largely under the influence of western ideas, and it may be hoped that these ideas will be broad and progressive."

APPENDIX "B"

Out of 146 educational institutions publishing descriptive advertisements in the current Review of Reviews, 74 make reference in some form to the healthfulness or beauty of their situation, or both. In the current Cosmopolitan the proportion is 48 out of 82. Some of the principal statements are as follows:—

Beautiful and healthful location.

Magnificent and healthful situation.

Phenomenal health record.

Healthful, picturesque location on Lake Michigan.

Beautiful location in a large park overlooking Winona Lake.

Artesian water.

Unsurpassed climate.

In Blue Ridge Mountains.

Country air. Ideal environment.

Beautifully located in an attractive residential suburb.

Crowns one of the most beautiful heights of the Hudson. Thirty mile view of the river. Environed by the most beautiful surroundings and beneficial influences.

Beautifully located on a ridge overlooking Long Island Sound.

Boating, swimming and other sports conducive to good health are encouraged.

Unsurpassed for health, comfort and beauty of surroundings.

Healthful climate, outdoor sports.

Grand mountain scenery in Valley of Virginia, famed for health.

A particularly healthful region. Pure water. Campus 20 acres.

Healthful highland location.

Situated in the picturesque hills of New Hampshire.

Healthfully located in one of the most picturesque sections of Pennsylvania.

Ideal location and environment. Land and water sports of all kinds.

300 feet above the Hudson. Filtering plant. Summer camp.

Rural life. Artesian well-water.

On the shores of beautiful Mohegan Lake, 500 feet above Hudson River level. Field and water sports.

Located 60 minutes from Chicago and 1000 feet above the sea in the "hill country" of Illinois.

Extensive grounds and woodland. Tennis courts, ball field and canoeing.

Location high and dry.

Healthful outdoor life

A famous location for safety, health and beauty.

In mountains of East Tennessee—the Switzerland of America.

Delightful climate. Outdoor exercise. Health record perfect.
2,240 acres of woods, lakes, etc.

Situated in the beautiful and exceptionally healthful-lake region
of Michigan.

Located among the hills. In the beautiful Shenandoah valley.

Location unexcelled for healthfulness and beauty.

Mild and healthful climate.

Situated on high ground in the beautiful, rolling country of central
Connecticut.

Altitude 60 rods. Most elevated and healthful town in Illinois.

In the beautiful New Hampshire hills. Altitude 1350 feet.

Elevation of School 2000 feet.

Located on Brier Cliff, 500 feet above sea level.

Located in the "garden spot" of the State.

Among the picturesque hills of Dutchess county. Elevation 700
feet. Air pure, dry and bracing.

Locality remarkable for healthfulness, natural beauty and freedom
from undesirable influences.

Spring water. In the Land of Sunshine.

Among the hills bordering the upper Wissahickon Valley, in a
region noted for healthfulness and natural beauty.

Healthful country life. Beautiful lakes.

Boating. Summer camp in White Mountains.

On a beautiful estate in the Hudson River Highlands—a well
known health resort, and a quiet residence village free from
all evil resorts.

1000 feet above sea level in a wholesome cultured community.

1600 feet above sea level; pure, dry, bracing mountain air of the
famous proverbially healthful and beautiful Valley of the
Shenandoah. Pure mineral spring waters. Traditions high.

Delightful climate. Health record perfect.

Rural life. No saloons nor factories in the town.

Beautifully located on Columbia Heights. Boating.

Invigorating mountain climate. On the east shore of Cayuga Lake.

Located in the most beautiful section of Philadelphia's country
places.

Filtered water, sanitation-perfect. Climate unexcelled.

Beautiful surroundings. Healthful location. No distractions.

In the foothills of the Green Mountains. Pure spring water.

Climate remarkably dry and invigorating.

In America's Switzerland. No malaria.

APPENDIX "C"

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway,
Montreal, Canada.

Frank W. Morse,
Vice-President & General Manager.

At WINNIPEG, March 22, 1908.

DEAR MR. WHITE:—

Since your recent visit to Montreal I have had a map made up of the Town of Battleford, showing the manner in which we would like to enter your town and the minimum amount of right of way that we would require within the city. I now attach a blueprint upon which I have shown in yellow the necessary land with your town limits. It is all, or nearly all, at present in the possession of the city, with the exception of a few lots between 18th Street and 16th Street, which I presume you will have no difficulty in acquiring, either by exchange or otherwise. The land outlined is the minimum we could get along with in Battleford, considering the accommodation which we will be anxious to give that town in the event of our making sufficiently satisfactory arrangements with the city to make it possible for us to build the proposed branch. While the amount of land shown in yellow between 16th and 18th Streets is not nearly as much as we generally take up and purchase ourselves for yard facilities, such as we anticipate being necessary at Battleford, we endeavoured to co-operate with the town as much as possible by making the best use of the land which they had at their disposal and reducing as much as we could the necessity of the town acquiring many lots from outside parties. It will, of course, be necessary to have a connection between our line and the Canadian Northern, and the West side of the town is the most convenient place for this, where we have also suggested provisions for our engine house and the necessary trackage to approach it. The location of the engine house and several tracks that will be necessary in that neighbourhood was fixed in the West end between our proposed line and the Canadian Northern, in order to make the best use of the triangular piece of property which the city owns in there.

I feel very much inclined to build the branch from our main line to Battleford and to give Battleford a better train service if arrangements could be made that would at all justify the big expenditure that this would entail. Will you please have this laid before the proper city authorities and at the earliest date you can, advise me as to whether the arrangement outlined in the blueprint

is satisfactory to the city and if they are prepared to convey the lands shown in yellow. With this item decided upon we can then take up the other subjects that would influence the construction of the line.

Yours very truly,

[Signed]

FRANK W. MORSE.

Mr. E. H. WHITE,
Western Manager,
The Vermilion Land Co.,
Battleford, Sask.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, May 13th, 1908.

E. H. WHITE, Esq.,
Sec'y Battleford Board of Trade,
Battleford.

DEAR SIR :—

I have your letter regarding the G.T.P. Branch Lines Bill which provides for the branch into Battleford and you may be assured that every facility will be given the G.T.P. Ry., by the Liberal members and the Government to build the road from the main line into Battleford.

The difficulty is largely that the G. T. P. Ry. have not been able to secure sufficient labor to complete their main line, much less to build branches.

Yesterday I had a talk with Mr. Frank Morse who assures me that the Battleford Branch will be one of the first branches to be built by the G. T. P. Ry. as they recognize the importance of the Battleford district.

Yours very truly,

[Signed]

G. E. McCRAVEY.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway,
Montreal, Canada.

Frank W. Morse,
Vice-President & General Manager.



At EDMONTON, Sept. 28th, 1908.

DEAR MR. WHITE :—

Replying to your letter of the latter part of August. I have taken up with the Engineering Department the question of designating the lots required and referred to by you, and will have them communicate with you direct.

In answering enquiries received, you can say that we are most desirous of starting on our Battleford Branch, which will be amongst the first to be built, and we hope to do so next year.

Yours very truly,

[Signed]

FRANK W. MORSE

MR. E. H. WHITE,
Battleford, Sask.

APPENDIX "D"

(Copy of Letter.)

The Can. Nor. Rly. Co
Office of the Secretary,
OTTAWA, July 14, 1908.

A. CHAMPAGNE, Esq.,
Battleford, Sask.

DEAR SIR,

Referring to our conversation of recent date with regard to the building of the Canadian Northern Railway from North Battleford westerly towards Athabasca Landing, and from Battleford south-westerly, I beg to state that our Company intends to have these lines located this year, and construction commenced next year.

Yours very truly,

[Signed]

D. D. MANN,
Vice-President.

"The political future of Canada depends largely on the traditions formed when the land is young. Traditions are to a nation what habits are to individuals, and a nation which has formed noble traditions while young will maintain these through life. The efficiency and the dignity of the British Parliament is largely due to her great traditions. To make these traditions we need our best men to enter public life, and in that public life they should have as high a standard of honor as in their private life. The example of a few leaders and the vigilance of many is the safeguard of a nation. You in Canada to-day are working for a long future, for a Canada that will be one of the mightiest nations in the world. You are forming habits to-day, which some day will be traditions of your prosperity. Let these be high and worthy. Every Canadian can help Canada by maintaining a high standard of citizenship. And let him remember this, no good work ever done is lost or wasted."

—Hon. James Bryce.

" This man smells not of books, a green
And lusty show he bears ;
As one whose foot hath wandering been,
Where vitalizing airs

" Sweep the far-purpled hills. His God
He cabins not in creeds ;
But feels him where the fir-trees nod
And where the south wind speeds

" O'er blossoming fields. In waves and winds
For Gospel texts he looks ;
And in the hearts of men he finds
What no man found in books."

—Prof. Blackie.

